The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1873. VOL. LXXXVIII.---NO. 44.

FIRST EDITION.

THE CAPITAL.

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STORMY SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

Report on the Louisiana Trouble.

BILL FOR A NEW ELECTION.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 20, 1873.

Stormy Scene in the House.

There was a stormy scene in the House to-day when Fernando Wood arose to a question of the highest privilege relating to the impeachment of Vice President Colfax. His resolution failed by three votes, but Mr. Tyner's, which was adopted, amounts to the same thing. In view of the fact that the investigations will consume the present session, an extra is talked of.

The Civil Service.

The Treasury Civil Service Board are preparing a report of their doings from the inauguration of the civil service system to the present time, to be submitted to the Advisory Board. It will show the character of questions submitted to candidates, the manner of reckoning their relative proficiency, and of making up average standing of each person examined. It will contain many observations as to the proper mode of conducting examinations and of determining the fitness for positions as clerks.

Thus far, thirty examinations have been held by the Treasury Board ; seven hundred persons have been examined; 61 admitted to clerkship, and 76 were promoted. In the scale of 100, it is but seldom, even in examinations for promotions, that a candidate scores as high as 90. Mr. E. B. Chapman, now head of the stamp division, Internal Revenue Bureau, in a recent examination, made the highest figure yet—92 21-100.

Responsibility of Subsidized Corporations.

The House Appropriation Committee have heard Messrs Perry and Ashton, Government counsel, in the Credit Mobilier suit, and Representative Wilson, of Indiana, Chairman of the No. 2 Investigation Committee, in relation to the Senate amendments to the Legislative appropriation bill instituting suits against the Pacific Railroad, for interest paid by the Government on subsidy bonds. It is the opinion of these gentlemen that the suit for recovery of interest should not be embarrassed by associating it with the amendment of the five per cent. interest.

Gift Enterprises.

The gift enterprise shows of this city have closed up in accordance with the action of Congress, suspending their business. They paid $6,000 license, and say that they are willing to abide by that decision, provided the district refunds the amount of license in proportion to the time actually employed by them in business.

The Proposed Patent Department.

The general bill, which, among its provisions, recommends the creation of an independent Patent Department, is completed, but owing to some delay, has not yet been printed. There was considerable discussion during the session of the Patent Committee as to the probability of the committee being reached, much doubt being expressed as to whether any other legislation could be accomplished during the present session of Congress.

Commercial Affairs.

A delegation, composed mostly of engineers, appeared before the House Commerce Committee yesterday, in reference to Senate bill 999, making appropriations for the purpose of experimenting in steam boiler explosions.

An Old Claim Revived.

The claim of the heirs of Richard W. Meade was taken up before the House Committee on Claims for the purpose of giving Judge Casey a hearing relating to the same.

Paymaster General Bradford.

On yesterday, Paymaster General E. T. Dunn vacated the place of chief of Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and Paymaster General John O. Bradford was duly installed therein.

Central Pacific R. R. Investigation.

It is the general impression here that the investigation into the affairs of the Central Pacific R. R. Co. has developed the fact that it is able to pay all interest, including the Government, and have a good surplus left. Thirteen millions of gross receipts, against five and a quarter millions of running expenses, is a pretty good annual showing. The owners of the road have certainly made a good thing out of it, and intend to make the stock pay.

Cheap Postage.

It has been stated by those immediately connected with the Committee in charge of postal affairs in the Senate, that the House bill reducing letter postage to two cents. will not meet with that favor that it did in the House. The Senate Committee on Postoffices and Postroads will take the subject up at their next meeting, but a majority of the Committee, it is understood, are against the proposition.

The United States Army.

The standing of the regular army is now fixed at 30,000, but it is stated that General Sherman thinks this number, in view of our conflicts with the Indians and other modes of frontier warfare, entirely insufficient. It is not probable, however, that any effort will be made to secure an increase of the regular army this session.

Cotton Claims.

The United States Court of Claims has commenced work upon the captured and abandoned cotton claims. The Court will continue to do so until through with the docket.

A New Book on Military Tactics.

Gen. Phillip Sheridan will, it is said, soon issue a work embodying the facts which he gleaned from his observations of the Franco-Prussian war. Although the General served his country as a guest of the Prussian Government, he is at liberty to disclose the facts in reference to military tactics.

The President's Views on his Next Cabinet.

The President stated to a United States Senator last night that he had consulted with no one in reference to his next Cabinet, except as to the propriety of making no change whatever.

DIAMOND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, February 20, 1873.

Report on the Credit Mobilier Investigation.

Hon. Josiah M. Wilson this morning made a report in part relative to the affairs of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Credic Mobilier, and other matters specified in the resolutions of the House. The report enters elaborately into the history of the Union Pacific Railroad, and shows that the act incorporating it was not passed to further the personal interests of the corporators, nor for the convenience of the great public alone, but in addition to these, the interest, present and future, of the Government, and such as were to be subserved. The committee also give a history of the Credit Mobilier in connection with the Union Pacific Railroad, based on the testimony already made public.

In speaking of the Hoxie act, the committee say the interests of the Union Pacific Railroad were utterly disregarded.

The committee show the different amounts received by various parties, and say: "If it was impossible to build the road according to the act of Congress, they had no right to build it. They could easily have represented their difficulty to Congress, which has dealt generously with them from the beginning."

The committee think the facts shown would furnish ground for a judgment of forfeiture of all the franchises of the corporation, but it would be harsh and unjust to forfeit the right of the present stockholders, a large majority of whom have bought this stock in good faith in the market, for the wrong-doing of their predecessors.

The committee submit the accompanying bill, and recommend its passage. The report is signed by J. M. Wilson, Samuel Shellabarger, George F. Hoar and H. W. Slocum.

Thomas Swann submitted the minority report.

The following bill is reported by the committee:

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to aid the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes, and to secure the interests of the United States and of the people in the Union Pacific Railroad."

SECTION 1. The Attorney General shall cause a suit in equity to be instituted in the name of the United States against the Union Pacific Railroad Company and against all persons who may in their own names, or through any agents, have subscribed or received capital stock in said road, which stock has not been paid for in full in money, or who may have received as dividends or otherwise portions of capital stock of said road or proceeds or avails thereof, or other property of said road, unlawfully and contrary to equity, or who may have received as profits or proceeds contracts for the construction or equipment of said road, or other contracts therewith, money or other property which ought in equity to belong to such railroad corporation, or who may, under pretense of having complied with the acts to which this is an addition, have wrongfully and unlawfully received from the United States moneys, bonds or lands which ought in equity be accounted for and paid to said railroad company or to the United States, and to compel payment for said stock and the collection and payment of such moneys and the restoration of such property, or its value, either to said railroad corporation or to the United States, whichever shall in equity be held entitled thereto.

SEC. 2. Said suit may be brought in the Circuit Court in any circuit, and all said parties may be made defendants in one suit, and decrees may be entered and enforced against any one or more of the parties as defendant, without waiting the final determination of the case against other parties. The court, when said case is pending, may make such order and decrees and issue such process as it shall deem necessary to bring in new parties or representatives of parties deceased, or to carry into effect the purpose of this act. On filing a bill, writs of capias and attachment may be issued by said court against any parties defendants, which writs shall run into any district, and shall be served as other like process, by the marshal of such district, on which property, real or personal, may be attached, to abide the event of the suit, as like property may be attached on a writ issuing from the Circuit Court in such district.

SEC. 3. The books, records, correspondence, and all other documents of the Union Pacific Railroad Company shall at all times be open to inspection by the Secretary of the Treasury, or such persons as he may delegate for that purpose.

SEC. 4. The laws of the United States providing for proceedings in bankruptcy shall not be held to apply to said corporation.

SEC. 5. No dividend shall hereafter be made by said company but from the actual net earnings thereof, and no new stock shall be issued or mortgages or pledge made on the property on future earnings of the company without the leave of Congress, except for the purpose of funding and securing the debt now existing, or renewals thereof.

SEC. 6. No director or officer of said road shall hereafter be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract therewith, except for his lawful compensation as said officer.

SEC. 7. Any director or officer who shall pay or declare, or aid in paying, any dividend, or creating any mortgage or pledge prohibited by this act, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding two years and by a fine not exceeding $5,000.

Reports on the Louisiana Trouble.

The majority report contends that the validity of the Kellogg Government was not established by the decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana. The only question settled was whether Morgan or Kennard was entitled to hold the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in place of Howe, resigned. Neither Warmoth nor Pinchback was a party to the cause, nor was any member of either Legislature, and the claim that either question was settled by the decision is too preposterous for serious refutation.

Mr. Trumbull's report says that but for unwarranted and illegal interference, the McEnery Government and Legislature would have been peacefully inaugurated, and that there has been no decision of the Supreme Court declaring the Kellogg State Government and Legislature legal in any case over which said court had jurisdiction to make such decision.

Mr. Trumbull argues that McMullan is legally chosen United States Senator, and that by his admission to a seat, and the recognition of the McEnery Legislature as the legitimate Legislature of the State, the peace of Louisiana will be speedily restored, and effect given to the fairly expressed will of her people.

Senator Morton's minority report on Louisiana affairs condemns Judge Durrell's order as usurpation of authority, but regards the decisions of the Supreme Court of Louisiana affirming the legality of the Lynch Board and recognizing the Kellogg Legislature as an authoritative settlement of the dispute. He regards the attempted organization of a new Legislature irregular and without any balance of power. He says that the Government of the United States cannot go behind the action of the Legislature as to the election and qualification of its members, or behind the decision of the Returning Board, constitutionally created by a State law, as to who were elected State officers and members of the Legislature.

Bill for a New Election in Louisiana.

The bill reported by Mr. Carpenter from the special Committee on Louisiana affairs declares the election in that State held on the 4th of November last to be null and void, and reinstates in office the State officers and Legislature who held positions at that time. It further requires a new election to be held for State officers and members of the Legislature on the second Tuesday of next May, and directs Wm. B. Woods, United States Circuit Court for Louisiana, to proceed to Louisiana and appoint two citizens of different politics to be State Registers, who shall cause a new registration to be made of all legally qualified voters of the State, commencing May 1st, and ending ten days prior to the date of the election. The State registers are to appoint two supervisors of Registration for each parish, except Jefferson and Orleans, for which a greater number are to be appointed, and in each parish the registers are to be divided in politics. The President is empowered to employ the military forces, on the application of the Governor of the State or the United States Circuit Judge, to carry out the provisions of this act and enforce judicial process, and $200,000 are appropriated to defray the expenses of the registration and election.

Senate Credit Mobilier Investigation.

At the sitting of the Senate Credit Mobilier Committee to day, Henry C. Crane, of New York, testified that while confidential clerk of Dr. Durant, on the 22d of December, 1865, he drew a check for five thousand dollars in favor of Harlan on the Corn Exchange Bank of New York. The check was payable to the order of Harlan. The check was drawn against the funds of Dr. Durant in that bank. Witness knew of no other check; had heard it said that Durant gave one search for the checks said to have been given by Durant in 1865 and 1866, but could not find any.

After some further statements by Crane, letters were offered showing that it was Ames who deposited Patterson's check with Morton, Bliss & Co.

Oakes Ames was recalled. He testified that he had knowledge of leaving stock with Morton, Bliss & Co., but supposed he must have left it there by the direction of Patterson.

Deficiency Estimates.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations to-day considered the deficiency estimates for the year ending June 30, 1873, and prior years, but took no action. Secretary Boutwell, Secretary Belknap and other officers of the Government will appear before the committee to explain the amounts required for their respective departments. The deficiencies are as follows: Department of State, $254,961; Treasury Department, $1,797,624; War Department, $2,831,800; Department of Agriculture, $2,180; Department of Justice, $300,000; Judicial, $5,694; Interior Department, $28,099; Congress, $966. Total, $5,221,263.

Stock Exchange Investigation.

The Committee on Ways and Means resumed consideration of the New York Stock Exchange subject to-day. Bassett, clerk of the committee, was examined, and denied emphatically the charges made against him by Colgate. Letters were produced before the committee in contradiction of Judge Sherman's testimony.

The committee, in secret session, decided that the testimony before them as affecting Judge Sherman be sent to the Committee on Judiciary, for their consideration, and such action as may be considered proper in the premises.

Appointment Declined.

John S. Mosby, having been tendered the position of Government counsel in certain legal cases, called at the Department of Justice to-day, and respectfully declined the appointment.

Weather Probabilities.

For the Middle States, southerly winds, cloudy weather and probably light rain.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, O., February 20.—42 feet; stationary. Arrived—Andes, Wheeling; Potomac, Memphis; Messenger, St. Louis; Warner, New Orleans. Cloudy and quite warm.

LOUISVILLE, February 20.—River risen one foot in the past twenty-four hours; seventeen feet in canal; fifteen feet in chute; seventy-two feet bridge space. No fears of an overflow by this rise. Alternately clear and cloudy to day; mild; mercury 50 to 60; a slight rain this evening. Business fair. Arrived: Charmer, Camelia and Andy Baum, Cincinnati; Thomas N. Means, Ironton. Departed: Charmer, Evansville; Camelia, Tennessee River; Thomas N. Means, Ironton; Andy Baum, Memphis. The Potomac, from Memphis to Cincinnati, passed up last night.

EVANSVILLE, February 20.—Cloudy and moderate; mercury 40 to 58. River stationary. Up—Mollie Ebert, 5 A. M.; Fayette, 9; Idlewild, 11; Arkansas Belle, 4 P. M. Down—Mary Miller, 10 P. M.; Commonwealth, 3 A. M.; Morning Star, 2:40; Bowling Green, 2:40; Mary Ament, 2:45; Jas. E. Rankin, 4; Allegheny Belle and barges, 5. Business very good.

CAIRO, ILLS., February 20.—Arrived—Esperanza, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; City of Chester, St. Louis; T. P. Eckert, Memphis, 2; Gilmore, Nashville, 2; Tom Jasper, New Orleans, 7; St. Joseph, Memphis, 7; H. S. Turner, New Orleans. Departed—Esperanza, Red river, 3 P. M.; Andy Johnson, St. Louis, 3; City of Chester, Memphis 4. River risen 15 inches. Cloudy and mild.

MEMPHIS, February 20.—Warm and rainy. River rising steadily. Arrived—Arlington, Cincinnati. Departed—Great Republic, Thompson Dean, and Belle Lee, New Orleans; Marble city, St. Louis.

NASHVILLE, February 20.—River rising slowly. Weather mild and cloudy, with an occasional shower. Arrived—Burkesville, upper Cumberland.

VICKSBURG, February 20.—Down—Desmet, Dexter, Mohawk and barges, Role, Mitchell, Utah, Kate Allen, Side Silver, and Iron Mountain and barges. Cloudy and warm. River rising.

NEW ORLEANS, February 20.—Arrived—Carrie V. Kountz, St. Louis; John B. Maude, Memphis. Departed—Charles Bodmann and Mary Houston, Cincinnati. Clear and warm.

The Constitutional Convention.

Report of the Committee on Cities and City Charters.

The Question of Registration of Electors Under Discussion.

PHILADELPHIA, February 19, 1873.

Intoxicating Liquors

Petitions were received from citizens of Marietta and vicinity asking that the question of the sale of intoxicating liquors be submitted separately to the people.

Report of Indiana Prothonotary.

The Prothonotary of Indiana county presented his report in reply to the request of the Convention to the Prothonotaries of the Commonwealth.

Change Respecting Private Corporations.

A memorial from citizens of Lancaster county, asking that a change in the Constitution respecting private corporations should be made, was referred.

Printing the Constitution Correctly.

By Mr. Kaine. That the clerk is hereby directed to have the Constitution of the State correctly printed in bill form, and placed on the files of the members, so that its amendment may be properly considered by the Convention. Agreed to.

Cities and City Charter.

Judge Walker, Chairman of the Committee on Cities and City Charters, made the following report:

SECTION 1. The Legislature shall pass general laws, whereby a city may be established whenever a majority of the electors of any town or borough voting at any general election shall vote in favor of the same being established.

SEC. 2. Every city now existing or hereafter established shall be governed by a Mayor, and a Select and Common Council, in whom the legislative power shall be vested.

SEC. 3. The Mayor shall have a qualified veto to all the acts and ordinances passed by the Councils, and shall see that the duties of the several officers are faithfully performed, but shall exercise no judicial functions, civil or criminal.

SEC. 4. The Legislature shall pass no special law, enacting any municipality or legislating its form of government, or the management of its internal affairs, or altering the charter of any city now existing, or creating a public commission for any purpose, unless such law is specially asked for by a majority of each Council for a definite object, nor shall a law prove of any force or effect, unless accepted by a majority of each Council, and by a majority of the legal voters voting at the next municipal election after the acceptance by the Councils. Every municipality shall have the power to pass laws for its own regulation and not repugnant to the Constitutions of the United States and this Commonwealth.

SEC. 5. No city shall have the power hereafter to create a debt exceeding two and one-half per cent. upon the assessed valuation of the real and personal estate within the corporate limits, except to suppress rebellion or resist invasion.

SEC. 6. Every city shall create a sinking fund, which shall be inviolably pledged for the redemption of its permanent debt.

SEC. 7. No city shall, by vote of its citizens or otherwise, become a stockholder in any company, association or corporation, or obtain money for, or loan its credit to, any company, association or party.

SEC. 8. A municipal officer who has not accounted for and paid over money officially in his hands, shall be ineligible to any municipal office.

SEC. 9. The Legislature shall not exempt any property, real or personal, within any city from municipal taxation, except such as is exempted throughout the State by general law.

SEC. 10. The Select and Common Councils, or either of them, shall have power to appoint a committee of their bodies or body to investigate official misconduct, with power to subpœna witnesses, compel their attendance, examine them under oath, and require the production of books, papers, documents and vouchers; in case of the neglect or refusal of a witness to appear, the Court of Common Pleas of the county, upon the proof of the service of the subpœna, shall issue an attachment and compel attendance.

If the charge is established and the finding is approved by concurrent votes of two-thirds of the committee, then the office shall be declared vacated, and the officer shall be ineligible to any office of trust or profit under the municipality, and may be prosecuted in the criminal courts.

Willful false swearing before such committee shall be deemed perjury.

Registration of Electors.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Lawrence in the chair, the fifth section of the report of the Committee on Suffrage and Elections being before the Committee, namely: That the Legislature shall enact a uniform law for the registration of electors, but no elector shall be deprived of the right to vote by reason of not being registered.

Mr. Dallas considered that the registration law which was passed especially for the benefit of the city of Philadelphia had been proved an evil and not a benefit.

Sundry amendments to the section were offered and voted down.

Mr. Cutler offered the following, to come in after the words "reason of" in the last line: "neglect intentional or otherwise of the registry officer."

Mr. McConnell did not believe in this singling out of any community or section of the State as being particularly corrupt. He thought that to select one hundred thousand men in a lump from any other part of Pennsylvania, as much corruption would be found among them as among the same number in Philadelphia.

Mr. MacVeagh was not prepared to vote for the section as reported, believing that it did not meet the evil complained of by the committee.

The amendment of Mr. Carter was not agreed to.

Mr. Dallas offered an amendment, which was adopted as a substitute, and is as follows: All laws regulating elections by the people or for the registry of electors shall be uniform in their operation throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being upon the registry.

Section 6, in reference to the use of money or undue influence at elections for the purpose of bribery, was passed after a brief discussion.

Section 7, that persons convicted of fraudulent violation of election laws shall be deprived of the right of suffrage, was discussed at length.

Mr. Armstrong offered to amend that the section shall read after the words "consenting thereto," "and nothing herein contained shall exclude the right to Executive pardon, which shall restore the right of suffrage." Mr. Armstrong advocated his amendment in a brief and forcible speech, when, as its conclusion, the committee rose and the Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning.

NEW YORK.

New Evidence in Stokes' Case—Verdict in the Jumel Will Case—Meeting of Iron Manufacturers — Opposition to the Proposed Ship Canal—Railway Lease Ratified.

NEW YORK, February 20, 1873.

Meeting of Iron Manufacturers.

The members of the American Pig Iron Manufacturers' Association met here yesterday. President A. B. Stone, of Ohio, presided, who delivered an address on the iron trade generally. A resolution was passed approving the suggestion for the appointment of a Commissioner to classify iron ores for the Centennial Exhibition.

New Evidence in Stokes' Case.

One of Stokes' lawyers has returned from his recent absence from the city, bringing newly-discovered evidence of a startling character. It is stated that a woman has been found who picked up the pistol alleged to belong to Fisk upon the landing of the ladies' entrance at the hotel, and that her presence at the time can be corroborated. It is said that other important links in the chain of evidence, until now missing, have been supplied, and that Judge Davis was aware of this important fact when he granted a stay.

Opposition to the Proposed Ship Canal.

The Produce Exchange reports adverse to the State's appropriation of eight million dollars for the construction of the proposed Hudson River and Lake Champlain Ship Canal, as they are of the opinion that the Erie Canal will, if properly managed, always continue the main channel of commerce through the State.

Meeting of Bondholders.

At a meeting of the bondholders, yesterday, the Committee appointed to institute legal proceedings to secure the payment of interest on the bonds of the Atlantic and G. W. R. R., effected a foreign loan of four and a half million dollars on the rental in trust of the loans, and a further loan of eleven and a half millions will be negotiated.

Verdict in the Jumel Will Case.

The jury in the Jumel will case, Bowen against Chase, rendered a verdict in favor of the defendant, and added further that Eliza B. Jumel had no interest in the lands claimed, which was descendable to her heirs. The case involves property valued at $6,000,000.

Carrying Concealed Weapons.

The Grand Jury to-day made a presentment to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, requesting the Court to use its influence with the Legislature to secure the passage of a law making the carrying of a pistol or concealed weapon, except in cases provided for, an offense to be punished with great severity.

Railway Lease Ratified.

The stockholders of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, at a meeting to-day, ratified the negotiations recently completed for the lease of the Pennsylvania Petroleum Railway and Pit Hole Valley and Chenango & Allegheny Railroad.

The Scannel Murder Case.

The defense in the Scannel murder case was opened to-day. Evidence will be introduced to show that Scannel is insane.

Ring Indictments.

It is again asserted that the indictments presented to-day were against Tweed, Sweeney, Connelly and Ingersoll.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

The Local Option Bill Again Postponed by the House.

Another Bill of a Similar Purport Passed by the Senate.

Project to Stop Barrel Manufacture in the Work House.

Grand Corruption Scheme of the Session.

Aid for a Normal School for Negro Teachers.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 20, 1873.

General Bill Day.

In the House of Representatives this was the one day of the six set apart for the consideration of general bills. There were only fifteen on the calendar, including such important measures as the repeal of the usury laws, the centennial appropriation bill, bills for the anthracite and bituminous coal regions, and the supplemental local option law. These fifteen bills represented one week's product of the committees in the consideration of general laws. Yesterday the committees reported over one hundred private bills, and one hundred and thirty-two new bills of the same character were read in place. This shows the proportion.

The bill repealing the usury law, and establishing the legal rate of interest at twelve per cent., was laid over for another week. The same course was adopted with the Philadelphia Centennial bill, Mr. Hancock stating the members were beginning to hear from their constituents, and public sentiment was coming in favorable to the appropriation. It may be stated here that Philadelphia have commenced a systematic plan of operations, covering the whole State, to get up petitions in favor of the million or half million donation. Every one knows the heedless way in which petitions are signed; a sharp operator, at so much a signature, could get two-thirds of the community to petition for the decapitation of the other third. One of these petitions sent into the north-east of the Allegheny county, did not meet with the usual luck. It was changed to a protest against the appropriation, and with several hundred signatures sent to Mr. Sample, who presented it yesterday.

Legal Holidays.

The House considered a general law defining the legal holidays to be the 1st of January, 22d of February, the 4th of July, the 25th of December, and the days appointed by the Governor or President as days of thanksgiving or fasting. When the holidays occur on Sunday, the law provides Mondays shall be observed. The bill went over on a third reading, not having been reached in the regular order. Hancock favored it as a concession to the poor creditor class; for instance, he argued if a man had thirty notes outstanding falling due on legal holidays, he would gain a month's time on his debts in the course of a year. The point raised is, that in the probability of a poor man having thirty notes outstanding all falling due on legal holidays in one year is rather remote.

A Square Vote on Taking up the Local Option Bill.

One or two other bills of no importance were considered, and the time was drawing near for adjournment, when Mr. Mahon, in charge of the Local Option bill, made a motion to suspend the rules and proceed to its consideration. Mr. Josephs immediately made a motion to adjourn. This would throw the next session over until Monday evening. Mr. Mahon got leave to explain, and in a few words showed the vote on the motion to adjourn would be decisive of the supplemental local option bill. The people were looking to the Legislature to pass it, and believed in acquiescing in their will. All he asked was a fair and square vote, but members must recollect, he said, if the motion to adjourn prevails, the bill would fall from want of time.

The House voted on Mr. Sam Josephs' motion to adjourn, and it was carried by—yeas 48, nays 44. Lancaster cast one vote. Of the Allegheny county delegation Messrs. Newmyer and Young voted *against* adjournment, Messrs. M'Cormick and Wainright voted to adjourn, and Messrs. Ballantine, Ramsey and Sample did not vote. This is the way the vote appears on the official list, but Mr. Sample states he voted against adjournment, and immediately left the hall. Other gentlemen confirm this statement. The vote in detail was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Albright, Amerman, Ash, Bates (Crawford), Bates (Mifflin), Beach, Brockway, Burns, Conrad, Daily, Daniels, Darrah, De Lacy, De Witt, Dry, Eagan, Hegeman, Hellegas, Henry, Hildebrand, Housman, Josephs, Kaufman, Koons, Lamon, Louks, McCullough (Philadelphia), Morris, Newell, Petrikin, Porter, Pyle, Singley, Smith (Fayette), Smith (Philadelphia), Staples, Stier, Strock, Titterary, Vogdes, Wainwright, Welsh, Williams, Elliott.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Bally, Baird, Black, Bowman, Brunges, Bullard, Burkholder, Cross, Dartt, Greenawalt, Hancock, Jones (Potter), Lawton, Lindley, Lowry, Lutz, Mahon, Mansfield, McCracken, McCreary, McCullough (Berks), McKee, McMillen, McMahon, Myer, Mitchell, Morford, Mylin, Newmyer, Noyes, Nyce, Oliver, Orris, Prizer, Reynolds, Schmulkuley, Sauler, Waldron, Wilcox, Wolfe, Young.

It will be seen that if the three Allegheny county members not recorded as voting had voted negatively, the adjournment would have been defeated, and the bill would have come up for final action. Neither Messrs. Ballantine or Ramsey were in the hall when the vote was taken. Mr. Sample states he was present and voted, but the clerk failed to receive his vote.

"Look to the Senate"

While the House was engaged in trifling over the supplemental local option bill, and endeavoring to prevent a vote in Pittsburgh and Allegheny on the third Friday of March, on the license question, the Senate passed another bill on the subject, which will take the place of the one enacted on in the House, and which cannot now be reached in time for the Sheriff to give the necessary three weeks' legal notice of an election. The new bill was sent to Senator Graham some weeks since, but was mislaid, and only discovered this morning, when it was passed by the Senate without a negative vote. Senator Graham changed the date for the election to the third Friday of April, so as to give ample time to get the bill through the House, and permit the sheriff to give the requisite legal notice of an election. The bulk of the licenses in the county expire on the first of May, and the License Board, under this election, will receive fresh instructions from the people. The bill as it passed the Senate to-day is as follows:

A supplement to an act to prevent the voters of this Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors, approved March 29, 1872, so far as it applies to Allegheny county.

WHEREAS, Doubts have arisen in the minds of some as to whether the act to which this is a supplement has not been repealed so far as regards the county of Allegheny, by the act entitled "An Act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors in the county of Allegheny," approved April third, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two; therefore

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., that the said last mentioned act, was not intended to repeal the act to which this is a supplement, but the same is hereby declared to be in as full force and effect as if the act approved April 3, 1872, had never been passed, and that the election for provided to take place under and in pursuance of said act of March 27, 1872, shall be held on the third Friday of April Anno Domini 1873, and every third year thereafter in the several wards, boroughs and townships in said county not excepted in said act.

The absentees in the House to-day, when the test vote was had, will be glad of the opportunity the bill affords, to put themselves "right on the record." They will have to look sharp, however, or it may slip through in their absence.

ARCTIC.

Barrel Manufacture at the Work House.

The Allegheny county delegation held a meeting last night, to hear from Superintendent Cordier and other representatives of the Work House, and from Mr. Dickson on behalf of the coopers, who desire the passage of the bill forbidding the manufacture of barrels in the Work House. It was claimed on behalf of the coopers that the convict labor cheapened the price of their products, and retarded the development of the trade. Of course the questions of pauper and convict labor came up. Mr. Cordier showed that neither the Work House or the coopers were able to supply the home demand, and large importations were necessary from abroad; that instead of underselling, the Work House barrels brought higher prices than those made by the coopers; and that if this branch of industry was proscribed in the Work House, no other could be started without like influence, and the result would be that the institution would soon become a failure for any useful purpose. The annexed letter read by Mr. Cordier, from one of the heaviest oil refining firms in the State, conveys much information on the subject:

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 15, 1873.

Henry Cordier, Esq., Superintendent Allegheny County Work House—Dear Sir: You have desired us to answer certain questions in reference to the oil barrel business of Allegheny county, which we will do in the most condensed form possible:

First—The quantity used is estimated at nearly one million per annum.

Second—The quantity manufactured in Allegheny county is estimated at four hundred thousand.

Third—The quantity imported must therefore be estimated at about six hundred thousand barrels.

Fourth—This latter amount is manufactured in the States of Indiana, Ohio, and West Virginia principally.

Fifth—We think the manufacture of barrels at the Work House does not necessarily reduce the number manufactured by individual coopers in this county, as the Work House competes mainly with the foreign manufacture. In our own case we have received our barrels heretofore almost exclusively from Indiana, but within a short time have purchased some thirty thousand from the Work House.

Within a few years our Brilliant Oil Works alone has imported from the single State of Indiana, *over two hundred thousand* new oil barrels, and we have little doubt that the entire product of the Work House can be sold to those who have heretofore imported their barrels.

Sixth—The Work House, we believe, has uniformly sold its product at the regular market price, at least to net the same price as other manufacturers at their shops.

Seventh—The manufacture of barrels by the Work House has proved a great benefit to the oil trade of Pittsburgh and vicinity by assisting to supply the refiners in times of great scarcity, by reason of low water, etc., etc.; thus averting great losses, by stoppage, or very high priced barrels. This will be a matter of more importance in the future, as the largest cooper shop in this county has recently been abandoned, (by reason of, as stated, an unsound mode of conducting the business.)

Eighth—We believe the manufacture of barrels is a mode of profitable employment for the prisoners, which interferes less with the trades people of the country than any other work that would be remunerative and healthful.

Other reasons of morality and expediency might be added, but these are for others, as you only require our business views.

Yours, &c., LOCKHART, FREW & CO.

I do not think the bill prohibiting the manufacture of barrels stands any chance of passing. If it should pass, the Work House might as well be closed and its mission as a reformatory institution, considered at an end. It is now considered one of the most efficient of its class in the Union.

The bill changing the mode of electing the Managers of the Work House has been reported on negatively in the Senate, and this is the end of it.

Wrecking with Corruption and Bribery.

The sensation of the session has just been developed, in the shape of a bill reported yesterday from the Committee on Towns and Counties, creating the new county of Minnegan, out of Tioga, Bradford Sullivan and Lycoming in the north-eastern part of the State. By the bill a slice is taken from each of these counties, and makes sad havoc with their symmetry, but creates the square shaped county of Minnegan. This project is opposed by a large majority of the people of the four counties, and certainly a majority of the tax payers of the proposed new county. It owes its origin to the fact that Peter Herdic, a well and not very honorably known speculator of Lycoming county, owns in the northeastern part of the proposed new county five hundred acres of wild mountain land, where he has started a watering place known as Minnegan Springs. He wants to make these springs a county seat, with the advantages of costly buildings to be paid for by the farmers of the new county. Two or three hundred thousand dollars will be expended, and about this sum, and the resulting advantage in the increased value of his real estate, will come the profit of Mr. Herdic. The whole affair is most barefaced and impudent. How it got into the House or come to be reported on favorably by a committee, is hard to reconcile with anything but the sharpest practice. The Representatives and Senators from the counties to be dismembered, as well as members from adjoining counties, are united in their opposition to the plan. Yet the attempt is made to force it through by the votes of the members from Allegheny, Butler, Philadelphia, Fayette and other counties hundreds of miles away.

The cool assumption that this bill can be bought through the Legislature is about the most disgusting part of the scheme. There is no attempt at concealment in the threatened or accomplished bribery. There is good prospect of an investigation, if the bill is pushed much farther by the votes of members from suspiciously distant points, that will expose the use to which Herdic is putting his money and who profit by it. It is a sad commentary on our legislation that this bill, if it rested on its own merits, could not get five votes in the Legislature; yet there is danger of its passing by the sheer power of money. The boast is made that it is bound to go through. The roll call will throw curious light on who have been tampered with.

Added to the glaring wrong proposed by the bill on the people of the four counties, it is undoubtedly unconstitutional, and if passed will probably encounter Governor Hartranft's veto. The Constitution requires that no county shall be created with less than four hundred square miles. Sullivan, one of the counties despoiled, has now only that area, yet the bill takes from it one tenth of its territory and population. Its population now is but a little over 5,000 souls. The township abstracted from it will reduce its area to less than the constitutional minimum. This is got around by the quibble that Sullivan is not created as a new county, and therefore does not come within the limitation. It requires no argument to show that to take away from a county already established so much territory as to leave it without the required 400 square miles is as flagrant a violation of the Constitution as would be the establishment of a new county.

Lincoln University.

There was an interesting meeting in the hall of the House of Representatives last night, to hear the claim of Lincoln University in Chester county, discussed, for an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars in aid of its normal department. This is a case that merits State aid, and the appropriation asked should be accorded. This university was established in 1856, as Ashmun Institute, for the purpose of furnishing district school teachers for the colored people of this State, as well as sending educated colored men to Liberia. After emancipation, its name was changed to Lincoln University and the scope of the institution enlarged. It has a staff of seven professors, and one hundred students, who, in addition to the education they receive, receive instruction gratuitously. There is $220,000 now invested in the enterprise, one-half in school buildings and the other half as an endowment fund. The present application for State aid to erect normal school buildings, with sufficient accommodations for at least one hundred teachers. The University has already sent South a large number of colored teachers, but the cry is for more, and it is to meet that demand State aid is asked. It is not a creditable fact that colored students have not access to a single Normal School in the State. Included in the deputation last night, was quite an official effort from one of the best colored students of the University, named Brooks, who was a slave in Richmond at the time the federal troops entered the rebel capital. He made quite an eloquent speech on behalf of the college, somewhat exuberant and tropical, but still full of good ideas and strong argument. Dr. I. H. Rendall has been President of the University for the past six years, and is pressing its claim on the Legislature.

The education of colored men as teachers for their own race is one of the most practically beneficent measures that has been advanced. One defect of the negro character, the result of long years of servitude, is their indifference to the progress and advancement of any one of their own number. They dislike to acquiesce in their leadership, and much prefer the guidance of the whites. Independence of character is of slow growth with them, and this confession of white superiority in so many of the affairs of life materially retards its development. The education of colored men as teachers will gradually destroy this weakness by demonstrating as far as may be, the moral and intellectual equality of the two races. When the colored people, as a mass, recognize the advancement of any of their number, in the affairs of life, as readily as they accept white leadership, one of the most difficult problems connected with the social and political aspects of the negro question will be in a fair way of solution.

Considering that there is no Normal School in the State, in receipt of State aid, that is open to the negroes, and the great importance of securing a sufficiency of negro teachers for service in the South as well as in Pennsylvania, it seems clear that the Legislature should cheerfully acquiesce in the appropriation asked in behalf of Lincoln University.

Miners and Operators.

Last night the coal operators and miners represented here had a conference with the Allegheny county delegation on the coal measurement bill. After considerable discussion, it being apparent that no irreconcilable difference existed between the operators and miners, it was agreed that the two parties should hold a conference in Pittsburgh next week, and endeavor to agree on a bill mutually satisfactory. This morning a printed protest against the pending bill was laid on the desks of members. When the bill came up to-day, it was postponed until next week, to see what would come of the conference between the operators and miners.

ARCTIC.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 20, 1873.

SENATE.

Bills Read in Place.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS: Supplement to the act to provide for the extension of the water works of the city of Pittsburgh; also a further supplement to an act concerning streets and sewers in the city of Pittsburgh; also to confirm certain appropriations made by the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh; also an act legalizing the election of Street Commissioners of certain streets in the city of Pittsburgh; also an act author

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street

JOSIAH KING, ... N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON, ... D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED,
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1873.

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KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 46f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¼@114¾.

OUR DISPATCHES from Washington, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Europe, and numerous other places of interest, are unusually important to-day.

A LETTER from Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm, concerning the Constitutional Convention now in session in Philadelphia, will be found on the first page of the GAZETTE this morning.

THE Pomeroy investigation shows very conclusively that money was very freely proffered in his behalf, to the members of the Kansas Legislature, whether it was his money or not. But we are hearing the prosecutor's side—after that comes the defense.

SENATOR GRAHAM has opened the way for Allegheny to get rid of the Penitentiary located in her midst, by presenting a memorial to the Senate for its removal. It will be a wise as well shrewd thing if our friends, interested as we know them to be in the removal of the unsightly Penitentiary, will take measures for meeting any demand that may be made in order to secure this change. It has been suggested that the State give the present institution to the Western University, and it might be inclined to do it were the land for another Penitentiary provided. But unless something of the kind is done, we imagine the Legislature will be proof against all appeals to its generosity.

WE would very earnestly deplore the success of the effort being made to have the managers of the Workhouse elected by the people. While under ordinary circumstances we strongly favor the conferment on the people of the power to elect officers to various public institutions, we are anxious that the Workhouse should be kept free from political influences. At the present, the managers are indicated by the Prison Inspectors, comprising among others the Judges of the Courts,—a body eminently fitted to make the selection referred to. We have now a very efficient Board of Managers, who labor enthusiastically for the welfare of the institution, and it will be a bad day for Allegheny county tax payers when the system of management is changed. Better leave well enough alone.

THE New York papers come down quite heavily on the Poland Committee for its report in the Credit Mobilier case. Butler is evidently "retained" on Ames' behalf, and Brooks will be amply supplied with friends,—so we venture that there will be a lively night when the subject comes up on Tuesday next. In the meantime Mr. Colfax has greatly strengthened his testimony, by letters and witnesses, showing conclusively the receipt from other sources, of the money deposited at the time Ames claims to have given him a check. The testimony of Ames on this subject has been greatly misunderstood. He has never testified that he paid Colfax the check, but that he himself drew the money on it. This is also the testimony of the cashier of the Sergeant at Arms. The check was to "S. C." or bearer, and Ames could very readily have drawn the money on it. This being the case, the check is of no value except as a memorandum, and Ames uses it in this way by declaring that "S. C." meant Colfax. The Vice President declares that if he did, he never received the check or the money it represented. This is met by showing that he made a deposit at that time of an amount equal to that represented by the check. This is answered by disproving that the money used for this deposit came from an entirely different source. In this Mr. Colfax has been successful. Yet there are others rather too familiarly involved to permit Ames and Brooks to be expelled, and we are, for this reason, of the opinion that all we shall see of this affair is a very spicy debate. Yet this will be worth something if it will learn members of Congress to be open and candid in their business transactions, and impress on Congress as a body the unwisdom of having too much favor for railroad corporations that seek land subsidies.

THE PROPOSED CITY CHARTER.

We have made a cursory examination of the new Charter, proposing the consolidation with Pittsburgh of Allegheny, Sharpsburg, Etna, Millvale and contiguous territory. The first article provides for the extention of city boundaries, and the closing up of the affairs of the old cities and boroughs. A Board of forty-five Councilmen is to constitute the legislative power of the city, the Mayor having a veto power. Of these, one-third are to be elected annually, after the first election, which is fixed for the second Tuesday of October, 1874,—an unfortunate selection, if intended to be on the same day as the State election—as the latter will, no doubt, be changed. The Board of Councilmen has the usual prerogatories of such bodies, can expel a member by a four-fifths vote, and appoint to fill the vacancy. While the Mayor has a veto power, he is carefully excluded from approving or rejecting the appointment of Commissioners or members of Boards of Department—all which the Council reserves to itself. Five days must elapse, and a two-thirds vote be had for alienating or leasing any property of the city, or appropriating money, or taxing or assessing citizens, and notice be published as soon as possible after adjournment. Exclusive power to appropriate moneys shall be vested in the Board, thus withdrawing this power from several special Commissions now in existence. These appropriations are limited to the revenues provided for. The first election under this charter is to be proclaimed by the Sheriff of Allegheny county.

The election for Mayor is set down for October, 1874, with a salary of $6,000; he may be removed by a four-fifths vote of Council, and he is relieved of the duties of criminal and committing magistrate. Seven Departments are created—Public Works, Public Parks, Public Safety, Finance, Sinking Fund, Law, and Public Instruction. Right here we may begin criticism, —although we most decidedly dissent from the idea of having one Council in place of two. When the immense power proposed to be vested in this body is considered, there is every reason why it should be enlarged, and made more perfectly representative. It is a poor equivalent for conferring the veto power on the Mayor, to suppress one body of Council. Keep the two Councils, and give the veto power to the Mayor also, we say. Better have more checks against wrong legislation rather than less.

The members of the several Departments, except that of Instruction, are to be appointed by Council and the Mayor. Why not elected by the people? In the Department of Public Works the Board of Councilmen may at any time remove four of the Commissioners, but not a less number. Why not? In several instances the members of the several Commissions have seats in Councils, may participate in discussions affecting their Departments, but cannot vote. This will add about twenty members to that body, who, as the ordinance stands, will be appointed by the body itself. In some views of the case this may not be seriously objectionable; in others it is. That the Treasurer and Controller should have this privilege we think perfectly right; but there is no good reason why the several members of the different Commissions should also have seats in Council. In the Law Department we are to have a Corporation Counsel and City Attorney,—the former of whom has work marked out for him to do; but what the second of these gentlemen can find to do is more than the ordinance indicates. The chief care of the ordinance, as regards the City Attorney, is to see that he is not removed.

There are, however, merits as well as demerits in the proposed charter. We will be glad to see the somewhat loose methods which have so long prevailed in our city government broken up, and its administration made compact and homogeneous. This the new charter does. Its minor faults may be remedied, and then we shall have our city government directed with energy and purpose. The Mayor, very properly, is relieved of the duties of a police magistrate, and becomes the executive head of the city. This is as it should be. We are rapidly growing into stately proportions as a city, and it is time the Mayor were something more than a police magistrate. Should consolidation become an accomplished fact, he will have enough to do as an executive officer, without being burdened with criminal business.

The several Departments are marked out quite clearly, and there need be no confusion between the several Commissioners, relative to their duties. They are to serve without compensation. Better than all, the finances of the city are brought under better control than they have been heretofore. Assessments and the city debt are to be limited, and appropriations shall not exceed the estimated income. In other words, the city is not to be run in debt for current expenses from year to year. These are a few of the considerations that come up in connection with the new charter.

The offer made by the friends of the charter disarms criticism at several points. They propose to the people interested in the other boroughs and cities, to meet and discuss the subject, intimating a readiness to amend the present charter, where there shall seem to be reason for doing so. We hope the charter will be brought to the test of rigid criticism, as it must be clear that the struggle for consolidation will shortly begin in real earnest—and if our friends would prepare for events that may occur, they will do wisely to see that the proposed charter is such as they would like to be governed by. We have not attempted a close and rigid criticism, but have merely touched several points, with the view of attracting attention to the document, rather than to thoroughly consider it. The subject is of immediate and vital interest, and we hope it will receive the attention its importance demands.

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

If the newspaper of a hundred years ago approximated any ways near the journal of to-day, in the fullness and minuteness of its news, or in the variety of its advertisements, a single copy would give us a better idea of the way our forefathers managed things politically, socially and commercially, than a score of volumes of dignified history. It would photograph, as it were, the exact condition of the community in which it was printed, just as our papers of to-day, will hold the mirror up to nature to the student of a hundred years hence. This thought occurs to us in looking over a copy of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, of Saturday, January 27, 1798, for which we are indebted to the kindness of a gentleman in Harrisburg. The first number of the GAZETTE was issued on the 26th of July, 1786, and the copy before us is No. 595, volume 12. It was "printed by John Scull (its founder) in Front street, next door to the corner of Market street." The sheet is twenty-four by eighteen inches, and the four pages contain each four columns. About one-third of the paper is taken up with advertisements, and it is here we must look for "locals," for not a line of editorial or home news does the paper contain, except the brief announcement that the eastern mail had not arrived when it was put to press. Four of the twelve columns of reading matter are devoted to the proceedings of the Legislature and of Congress. Even at that early day there appears to have been some contest over the State Treasurership, but hardly because of the resulting advantages of an "unexpended balance." We read in the proceedings of the House on the 8th of January, that

"A letter from Peter Boynton, Treasurer of the State, giving a statement of his accounts and praying he may be re-elected to office, was read."

The next day Mr. Boynton was elected by the two houses in joint convention, his competitor being Frederick A. Muhlenburg. The Legislature then, as now, was occupied a great deal with Philadelphia matters. We read of a bill presented and referred for the abolition of slavery in Pennsylvania, and another ratifying amendments to the Constitution of the United States. The Congressional proceedings are brought down to within seventeen days of the publication. They embrace a message from the President (John Adams) complaining that five clerks, at salaries varying from $700 to $1,200 per annum, were insufficient to do the business of the War Office. There is a record also of appropriations of money to General Kosciusko and the daughters of the French Admiral, Count de Grasse. The GAZETTE of that day was a warm supporter of the administration in its controversy with the French Directory, which culminated in brief hostilities, in which our sailors gained their earliest laurels. It prints appeals for union and harmony to resist the lawless depredations of France on our commerce. Paris news is published of November 4, received by an arrival at Salem, Massachusetts. This was just eighty-four days from the French capital to the head of the Ohio, and it was good time for the year of grace '98. On an emergency, we can now communicate with Paris in as many minutes. The latest Philadelphia advices are nineteen days prior to the date of publication, but much better speed was made than that on great occasions. An "extraordinary instance of longevity," is recorded, well worth reprinting. It is as follows:

"A letter from Bergen, in Norway, dated the 15th of October, states that some days previous a man named Joseph Loringston, died in a small village between Gyle and that town, in the *one hundred and sixtieth* year of his age. He retained his senses entire until the hour of his death; the day previous to which he assembled his friends and announced to them the disposition he had made of his property in their favor. He has left a young widow and several children. He had been married seven times. The eldest of his surviving sons is *one hundred and three years old*; his youngest is only *nine*."

A lively and interesting pair of brothers, truly, with nearly a hundred years between their birth days. Turning to the advertising columns of the GAZETTE, for home matters, we find the inevitable Sheriff's sale notice, signed by James Sample, Sheriff of the county, whose grandson, H. K. Sample, is now a representative in the State Legislature at Harrisburg. Adam Funk, undoubtedly one of the earliest operators in petroleum, advertises a "quantity of best Seneca oil." The "Indian Queen Inn," kept by Thomas Gregg, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and the "General Washington Inn," on Second street, seem to have been the popular taverns. John M'Masters advertises "four lots on Liberty and Seventh streets, well enclosed with a paling fence and in clover and blue grass." There are other real estate advertisements, and among them Francis Wilson advertises "a small tract of land on Grant's hill, on which there is an excellent coal pit, lately opened, which produces good coal." George McGunnegle has for sale a two story brick house "together with a share in a well, and lot of ground, fronting on the public square in the borough of Pittsburgh." Wm. Eichbaum advertises for wood ashes and potash, "for which a liberal price will be given at the glass house opposite Pittsburgh," also "for all kinds of broken glass." Of date of December 30, 1797, the readers are informed that

"The sloop Russel, now in the harbor of Presqu'ile, will sail on the first of April next for Detroit. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, or to Mr. William Beard in the town of Erie."

A trip to the north-west was so serious a matter in 1798 that three months' notice is given of the sailing of a vessel from a lake port. A notable advertisement is the prospectus of John Israel, in the publication of a newspaper to be called "*The Herald of Liberty*," in the town of Washington, on the second of February, ensuing, "provided there are a sufficient number of subscribers," from whom, it is stated, "no money will be required until the end of the first six months." Mr. Israel promises for his enterprise "unremitted industry and a strict adherence to truth."

The summary we have given pretty nearly exhausts the number of the GAZETTE before us. There are the usual dissolution notices, the list of uncalled for letters in Pittsburgh and Greensburg, and—a runaway wife, whose husband objects to being saddled with her debts. This old paper is a very slim affair compared with the modern journal, printed and circulated by steam and supplied with news by electrical currents that circle the globe; yet in its day it was a welcome visitor to the frontiersman, and was appreciated with a keener relish, we suspect, than the more ambitious newspaper of to-day is by the larger class who snatch a hasty glance at markets and telegrams—the last murder or yesterday's fire—and then throw it to one side. An equal and proportionate degree of progress in journalism in the next seventy-five years is hardly within the power of the imagination to realize, yet it is pretty sure to come, in tri-daily papers, circulated with the rapidity of lightning to remote points, and in whose columns all the business concerns of communities will be conducted by a judicious system of advertising, invented and patented by the latest Franklin. This is the material aspect; the moral and intellectual one no mind can grasp or guess at. And with the Credit Mobilier staring one in the face, it is hard to say whether the grade will be up hill or down.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

WHAT was left of the Boston Coliseum was blown down on Sunday night.

THERE are six murderers in the Michigan State prison, under life sentence.

LOCUSTS in immense quantities are collected, boiled, dried and eaten in Barbary with great relish.

THE Lower House of the Nebraska Legislature has declined to concur with the Senate in a bill legalizing miscegenation.

FIVE hundred and thirty women in the United States are doctors, twenty-four are dentists, five lawyers and sixty-eight preachers.

THE barns on the farm of Henry Adams, about two miles from Fort Plain, New York, were destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Sixteen head of cattle were consumed.

IN a supposed worthless claim in the diamond fields of Africa, a Dutchman, in turning over some refuse, lighted upon a genuine diamond of 321 carats. The stone sold for £8500.

A NEW phase of man's abominable tyranny over the weaker sex is developed in Wyoming, where nearly all the rulings of the female magistrates are overset by the male judges of higher courts.

NOTWITHSTANDING the country has been kept in a state of ferment over Mr. Greeley's contested will case, there was not a person in court when the Judge read his decision except the County Clerk and two reporters.

A NEW planet was discovered February 17, by Dr. Charles Peters, of Clinton, N. Y., at ten hours, no minutes, right ascension, and north thirteen degrees forty minutes of declination. Rapid motion north; eleventh magnitude.

AN Arkansas farmer was absent-minded enough to leave his pet panther and his mother-in-law together while he went to a show, but, much to his anger and amazement, the old lady was alive and the panther was dead on his return.

THE bones which were lately announced as having been brought from the Arctic regions by an American explorer are believed to be the remains of Lieutenant Le Viscomte, one of Franklin's officers. They are to be immediately interred in the mausoleum of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich.

THE startling effects of intoxicating liquors have again been demonstrated by a befuddled Missourian who took it into his head to accuse every man he met of having committed a murder that had been enveloped in mystery for some time. The last accused man owned up and now awaits trial for his crime.

AN M. D. writes to the New York *Tribune* that after twenty years' experience, he is satisfied that the practice of drugging children with soothing syrups and other preparations containing the principle of opium, is very destructive to the nervous system, and almost sure to beget a taste for alcohol and opium in after life.

TWO MEN working in a "shanty" in Abbingor township, Canada, had a fight last Friday. The man who was worsted got up the same night and fatally stabbed his sleeping antagonist with a butcher knife. The other "shanty" men seized the assassin, formed a jury, tried, hanged and buried him. On Monday twelve of the lynchers were arrested and taken to Bellevile for trial.

MRS. E. J. SUTHERLAND, residing near French Grove postoffice, Illinois, died on Wednesday last, under singular and painful circumstances. Some of the family shot some rabbits the Saturday previous, and they were cooked for supper. In partaking of the meal Mrs. Sutherland got a bone in her throat in such a manner that all attempts to dislodge it proved vain. Ulceration was followed by gangrene, and death ensued.

THE rats, says a correspondent of the Ottawa (Ill.) *Liberal*, are growing ravenous. A few nights ago a hungry rat made a ferocious attack upon a son of J. Spencer, of Berea township. The boy is about twelve years old, and awakened his father in the night by his screams. He ran up stairs where the son was sleeping, and compelled the rat to beat a hasty retreat, after it had sunk its teeth into the lower lip of the boy, and held on with great tenacity.

WHEN Gen. Sickles was first appointed United States Minister to Spain, Secretary Stanton, it is said, remarked: "We must make no mistake about Spain. She is one of our oldest and ablest allies. Things are moving in the right way at Madrid. I know this, gentlemen. There is a new Spain, and you will both live to see a solid Spanish republic there if we can only restrain our politicians. Cuba, that pear is ripening and will fall as sure as the days of kings are ended in Spain."

PERSONAL.

SENOR JOSE OLOZAGA was the writer of King Amadeus's message of abdication.

LORD ROBERT LYTTON, having inherited his father's title, is obliged to resign his position as Secretary of Legation at Vienna.

SWINBURNE and Carlyle are not the dearest of friends. The surly philosopher says of the erotic poet: "I think he is like a man sitting neck-deep in a sewer and adding to it."

ENOCH HAZLETON died recently in New Bedford. He was formerly a prominent abolitionist in New Hampshire, and Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison claimed him as one of their staunchest supporters.

OLIVE LOGAN SYKES, showing to a friend the photograph of her husband, was told that the gentleman's was much the better likeness. "Yes, my dear," she answered; "but then you know that men are so easy to catch."

MRS. AUGUSTUS HAMMOND, of Georgia, who has only been married four weeks, went into hysterics when she went to the front door and found a bouncing infant in a basket, and with the inscription "Respectfully dedicated to Gus."

ROSENZWEIG still whines that he is a poor, unbefriended, persecuted Pole. There are two other "poles" in the City Jail yard, with a crossbeam and drop attachment, that ought to be engaged to put an end to his misery.—*N. Y. World.*

"DISRAELI, how can you live with that old woman, your wife?" brutally asked an M. P. of the ex-Premier, after having liberally dined. "Because," answered Disraeli in his most cutting manner, "I possess a virtue of which you are incapable—gratitude."

MISS NEILSON is reported as liking America so well that she is coming back next season, going to California in September, to return to New York in December. She begins "to get very tired of Juliet. I have played it only six hundred and eighteen times, and with about two hundred Romeos, of ages all the way from eighteen to fifty, and with women Romeos, too, whom I can't say that I appreciate."

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

ELK county has voted against the local option law.

THE County Treasurer of Venango county realized about $2,500 from that office this year.

GREENE COUNTY has a population, according to the lasteensus, of 25,887; whites, 25,374; colored, 513.

PINEGROVE township, Venango county, has voted on the local option question, and decided against it by a vote of 55 to 50.

ON the 10th instant, Alexander Brittain, of Shippinsport, Beaver county, had both of his arms broken at a planing mill at Beaver Falls.

A FEW DAYS since, a little child of Enoch Engle, of Industry township, Beaver county, fell into a spring near the house, and was drowned.

MR. ELISHU EVANS, of New Brighton, was killed on the Railroad near that place on Wednesday last. He was upwards of eighty years of age.

THE Saucon Iron Company, up in Hellertown, Bucks county, has $500,000 capital—employs 300 men—and pays to its workmen every month, some $30,000.

ON last Saturday morning, James Wilson, a man of some sixty years of age, employed at Macready's paper mill, over in Lambertville, Bucks county, hung himself therein.

AN INSANE MAN named Dougherty, who was on a passenger train going to Towanda, in charge of some friends, escaped from them and jumped from the rear end of one of the coaches, and was instantly killed.

MRS. RHODA A. PATCH, formerly of Warren county, obtained a decree of divorce from George W. Patch, in the Court of Common Pleas of Venango county, on the 14th of January, 1873, on the ground of desertion.

AN incendiary is at work at Lebanon. Several buildings were set on fire last Saturday night, among them the school house. The guilty parties are supposed to be some young men residing in the town, and they have been arrested.

FOUR of the prisoners that escaped from the jail at Lebanon last week have been re-captured. The principal in the escape was captured at Altoona, but before the Lebanon authorities arrived at that place to take him in charge he again broke jail and is yet at large.

AT a communion held in the First Presbyterian Church of Bridgewater, on the 16th inst., forty-five persons were added to the church, forty on examination, and three on certificates from other churches. These, with five added at the communion in January, made fifty additions to the roll in 1873.

THE valuation of personal property in Clarion county subject to a tax of three mills on the dollar is $500,000. Property subject to tax of one p r cent. on the dollar, $15,000. Amount of tax on watches $100. Assessment of taxables, 1,750. Population at last census, 26,960. Number of taxables, 5,714.

ON the 9th of February, Mrs. Davidson, a resident of Hulmeville, Bucks county, while out of her mind, hung herself in an outshed attached to her home. Her husband, on his return from church, discovered she was missing—and upon making search, suspended from one of the rafters, and life departed, although the body was still warm when taken down.

A CRIMINAL SUIT was instituted against the Board of Managers of the Washington County Agricultural Society, last week, by Dr. LeMoyne, for a violation of the law, lately in force, in permitting horse-racing at their exhibition. The Doctor notified the Society of his intentions previous to their exhibition, and no attention was paid to it by the Association.

ON last Monday night, the Summit House on Laurel Hill, above Uniontown, was entered by thieves, and $200 in money and about $150 worth of whisky and cigars taken. Entrance was effected through a transom over the door. The whisky was a barrel and nearly full, which they carried off in vessels brought for that purpose. The barrel was left. A horse belonging to the proprietor was also stolen from the stable the same night.

THE Chester county *Republican* says: "A letter was received by Mrs. Sarah Allcutt, at Linwood Station, Delaware county, on the 5th inst., that had been written on the 5th of February, 1859, and posted four days later, at Elkdale, Chester county. It enclosed a two dollar note on the Wilmington and Brandywine Bank. Its whereabouts during the interval of thirteen years is entirely unaccounted for. The distance between the two offices is about twenty-two miles."

ON Saturday morning last Mr. Philip Antis met with probably a fatal accident in Clearfield. He was attacked with apoplexy at the head of the stairs of his son-in-law's house, and fell headlong down the stairway, striking on the steps with such force as to break a number of his upper ribs near where they unite with the breast bone, besides sustaining other severe bruises on the head and body. Upon examination it was ascertained that one of the broken ribs had penetrated his lungs. The physicians in attendance entertain no hopes of his recovery.

MR. SAMUEL SHELLITO, the oldest man in Crawford county, and perhaps in this portion of the State, died in North Shenango township, on the 4th inst., at the advanced age of *one hundred and two years*. Mr. Shellito was born in Ireland and entered the British army when twenty-two years of age, serving twelve years, and participating in numerous engagements to put down insurrections, but was never during the time off the Island. He emigrated to America in 1811, and four years after settled in the township in which he died. He was married at the age of forty, and leaves behind him descendants to the third or fourth generation.

AN unprecedent mortality is prevailing in Maunch Chunk from various diseases, probably attributable to the character of the winds producing among the mountains an oppressive dampness, which has continued for months. Six funerals were held on Friday, and on Saturday five adult persons and two children died. On the main street, in a circuit of 100 feet, four houses are draped in mourning. Some of the oldest citizens of Maunch Chunk, whose residence there date back fifty years, have fallen. The diseases most prevalent are fevers, and in many much like the epizootic exists and is spreading. There are over 100 cases of the latter, many of them complicated with other ailments and likely to result fatally.

ON Tuesday the conductor of a freight train on the Erie and Pittsburgh railroad, while coupling cars in Erie, got the heel of one of his boots caught between a tie and the rail, and was unable to extricate it. The car was moving slowly and bore him down, crushing his left leg near the thigh, and his left left arm near the shoulder. It is a wonder that neither was severed, as the wheels passed over them. The wounds bled but very little, but it was evident that they were of a mortal character. He was removed to home, and although surgical aid was immediately summoned, he died during the day. He was rational to within half an hour of the time of his death. He leaves a wife and four children, the youngest of which is but two weeks old.

SCIENTIFIC.

THE proportion of coloring matter in the red carrot is as one part to one thousand. So writes N. Sacc to the Paris Academy of Sciences.

THE Zoological Society of London lately conferred bronze medals on the two keepers who have successfully reared the young hippopotamus born in the Society's gardens last year.

THE possibility of sending two telegraphic messages simultaneously in opposite directions on the same wire, is said to have been proved by some recent experiments at Penzance, England.

A FIRE in an English coal mine was recently extinguished by throwing jets of water upon the flames from small engines. In this way a large amount of steam was generated, and the steam choked out the fire.

PRUSSIAN horticulturist has made some interesting observations which tend to show the usefulness of certain plants as weather guides. Thus he finds that the different varieties of clover contract their leaves on the approach of rain; when the leaves of chickweed unfold and its flowers remain erect till midday, fair weather is at hand; but the closing of the flowers of the wood-anemone indicate that rain is imminent. His studies extend to many other plants than those we have mentioned.

THE religious editor of the Racine *Journal* says he has "yet to hear of a man north of Milwaukee who would not rather be a door-keeper in the house of the Assembly than dwell in the house of the Lord. It pays better."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
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Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. S. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S LULLABY.

Sleep, my own darling,
Bye, baby, bye;
Mother is with thee,
Bye, baby, bye.
There, baby. (Oh, how the wild winds wail!)
Hush, baby. (Turning to sleet and hail,
Ah, how the pine tree moans and mutters!—
I wonder if Ellen will think of the shutters.)

Sleep, my own darling,
Bye, baby, bye;
Mother is with thee,
Bye, baby, bye.
Rest thee. (She couldn't have left on the blower
Down in the parlor! There's so much to show her!)
Bye-bye, my sweetness. (Now the rain's pouring:
Is it wind or the dining-room fire that's roaring!)

Sleep, my own darling,
Bye, baby, bye;
Mother is with thee,
Bye, baby, bye.
How lovely his forehead!—my own blessed pet!—
He's nearly asleep. (Now I must n't forget
That pork in the brine, and the stair-rods to-morrow.)
God shield him forever from trouble and sorrow

Sleep, my own darling,
Bye, baby, bye;
Mother is with thee,
Bye, baby, bye.
Those dear little ringlets, so silky and bright!
(I do hope the muffins will rise nice and light,)
How lovely he is! (Yes, she said she could fry.)
Oh, what would I do if my baby should die!

Sleep, my own darling,
Bye, baby, bye;
Mother is with thee,
Bye, baby, bye.
Dear Father in heaven, oh, spare him, I pray—
My own precious baby! (Its clearing away:
The moon's coming out; and there's no wind at all.)

Sleep, my own darling,
Bye, baby, bye;
Mother is with thee,
Bye, baby, bye.
That sweet little hand, and the soft, dimpled cheek!
Sleep, darling. I'll have its clothes shortened this week.
How tightly he's holding my dress! I'm afraid
He'll wake when I move. There! his bed isn't made.)

Sleep, my own darling,
Bye, baby, bye;
Mother is with thee,
Bye, baby, bye.
(No matter; the sofa will do for a minute;
The arm-chair'd be better, if puss wasn't in it.
He's off now—the blessed! How funny it seems
That an innocent baby should scowl in its dreams!)

Sleep, my own darling,
Bye, baby, bye,
Mother will lay thee
Snug in the chair.
He's settled at last. But I can't leave him so,
Though I ought to be going this instant I know.
There's everything standing and waiting down stairs!
Ah me, but a mother is cumbered cares!)

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

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Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

John C. Baker & Co.'s Carbolic Medicated Cod Liver Oil is the greatest remedy of the age. Its virtue is proved daily, in a multitude of cases of the throat and lungs, debility, scrofula, &c. We have constant reports from patients, stating that it helps them immediately, when everything else has failed. The article prepared by us is not unpleasant in taste, and can be taken with ease by the most delicate. We are the only parties in the country making a special business of it. Be sure to get John C. Baker & Co.'s Oil. 718 Market street, Philadelphia. Sold at

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STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
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Before purchasing elsewhere.

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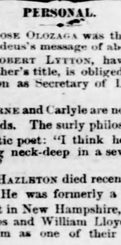

The most comfortable and durable limb and the nearest approach to the natural member of any invention of the age. We have filed bonds with the United States Government, and are authorized to make limbs for soldiers on Government orders. Blanks of all kinds and circulars sent on application.

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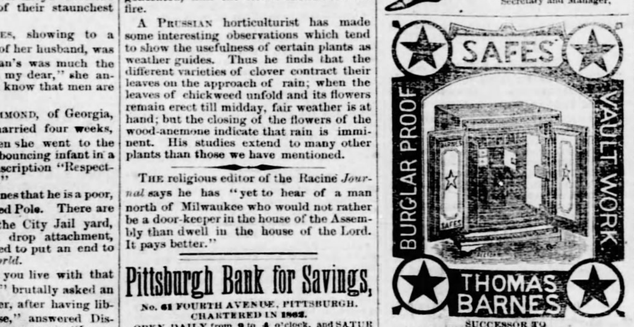

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WINDOW GLASS MANUFACTURERS. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light to five thousand boxes on short notice. We select the best sheet Glass to fill orders out in our warehouse. It will be to the advantage of all parties wanting Glass to give us a call before going elsewhere. Ware house on the corner of Market street and First avenue.
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Sells PUTS and CALLS on all active Stocks in the New York market. Quotations cheerfully furnished on application at his office. Privilege a specialty. Constant communication by telegraph with New York. Full information given at all times. Orders solicited.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, February 20, 1873.

We are glad to know that our table published some days ago, showing the business in 1872 of our fire insurance companies has met with general favor. We are now preparing and will publish some time next week another table showing the present condition of the companies, with their ratio of impairment of capital. We desire to make this column a reliable authority upon local stocks, and will endeavor at all times to give full and accurate information in relation to them.

For some days past prices in the New York stock market have been various—in some stocks prices advancing and in others receding. The market is neither *bull* or *bear*, but each clique manipulates its own fancy either up or down. It is hard to say what the future course of the market will be, and it is equally dangerous to operate on margins either for a rise or fall. But to operate on margins at any time is dangerous—too dangerous for men of limited means especially. The safest way to speculate in stocks is to buy puts and calls, because this method requires but little money, and because losses are surely prevented.

The general opinion that the dividend recently declared by the Erie Railroad, upon its common and preferred stock was a "cooked" one is supported by the facts which have just come to light. It now appears that the directors did not unanimously vote in favor of the measure, as was stated by interested parties, for several members of the Erie Board were decidedly against it. It is said that four gentlemen, at least, *voted against* declaring the dividend, and strenuously opposed it on the ground, on the ground that the road is in no condition to pay a single cent to the stockholders, and that the whole proceeding is merely a farce. The names of the dissenting directors, as ascertained from trustworthy sources, are Messrs. J. V. Fruyn, John Taylor Johnston, Samuel Babcock, and Geo. T. Oliphant. It is generally conceded by railroad men that Jay Gould was the prime mover in the declaration of the Erie dividend, and that President Watson and S. L. M. Barlow were in consultation with him in regard to the measure.

Our local money market to day exhibited the same feeling mentioned before—a feeling of distrust for the future and the exercise of more than ordinary caution in putting out money under present circumstances. The suspension of the prominent house already alluded to causes the throwing out of very nearly all accommodation paper, even if well endorsed. Strictly first-class business paper can be placed at ruling rates, but inferior names are hard to place at any price, and no quotations can be made.

Gold opened to-day at 114¾, and after remaining steady during the greater part of the day, closed at 114¾, a decline of ¼ from the opening price.

Luther S. Kauffman, stock and note broker, No. 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold	114¾	114¾
U. S. 5-20s—1881	117	117
" coupons	118¾	118¾
5-20—1862	115¾	115¾
5-20—1864	115¼	115¼
" 1865	115¼	115¼
" 1865 new	114¾	114¾
" 1867	116¾	116¾
" 1868—coupons	116¾	116¾
10-40s	111¾	111¾
10-40s—coupons	114¾	114¾
Currency 6s	118¾	119¾
New 5 per cents		113¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	103¾	102¼
Erie	65¾	64¾
Iron Mountain		91¾
R. H. & E.	10	9¾
C. C. & I. C.	41¾	41¾
Canton	100	100
St. Paul	52	52¾
Do. preferred	74	95
Michigan Southern	96¾	108
Do. Central		89¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89¾	112¾
Rock Island	112¾	91
Do. preferred	91	72¾
Pacific Mail	72¾	6¾
Atlantic Mail	6¾	89¾
Western Union Telegraph	89¾	46¾
Ohio & Mississippi	48¾	34¾
Union Pacific	35¾	72¾
Toledo & Wabash	72¾	83
Fort Wayne	82¾	97¾
Adams Express	97¾	68¾
American Express	68¾	76¾
United States Express	76¾	123¾
Harlem	124	

Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker, 116 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, gives special attention to the purchase and sale of privileges in all active New York Stocks, and furnishes the following quotations of prices from his latest advices by telegraph:

	PUTS Below market.	CALLS Above market
Central Hudson	1	2¾
Lake Shore	1¾	2¾
Rock Island	2	2¾
Erie	3	4¾
Pacific Mail	3	3¾
Northwest	1	2
Western Union	3	6
St. Paul	1¾	3¾
Union Pacific	1¾	3

NEW YORK, February 20, 1873.

An extraordinary squeeze was given the money rate to-day, and the average was higher than any day this year. The banks were drawing in loans vigorously, and business must suffer unless relief is afforded soon by the Treasury. Loans were made at 1-16 and 3 32 to ¼ per cent. per day, in addition to legal and coin interest, making the actual range of the day 1⅛@ 32 per cent. per annum. Sterling heavy; 108¾. Gold was quiet and steady; 114¾@114¾ all day. Loans 3@7 coin for carrying. Clearances $53,600,000. Treasury disbursements $92,000. The Government sold $1,500,000 at 114 51-100@ 114 63-100. Governments dull; a fraction lower. State bonds nominal, and business firm. Railroad bonds firm and moderately active. The stock market presented no important features, though prices were generally higher, the advance ranging from ¼@2 per cent., and most of the market in so-called Vanderbilt shares of Western Union having risen 2, New York Central 1¾, Harlem 1¾, and Lake Shore ¾ per cent. Pacific Mail was exceptionally weak and lower. The general market weakened late in the afternoon, but finally closed steady. The imports of foreign goods for the week are estimated at $10,000,000, and the customs receipts at $3,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of '81, 118¾; 5-20s '62, 115¾; do '64, 115¾; do '65, 115¼; new '65s, 114¼; '67, 116¾; do '68, 116¾; new 5s, 113¾; Ten-forties, 114¾. Currency 6s, 114¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 94; Tennessee old, 79; do new, 79; Virginia new, 50; do old, 45; North Carolina old, 32; do new, 18.

STOCKS.—Canton 100; Western Union Telegraph 90¾; Quicksilver 44; Adams Express 96¾; Wells, Fargo & Co., 85; American Merchants Express 68¾; United States do 75¾; Pacific Mail 71¾; N. Y. Central 103¾; Erie 64¾; do preferred 76; Harlem 124; do preferred 125; Rock Island 91¾; Michigan Central 107¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago 89; Northwestern 81; do preferred 90; New Jersey Central 103¾; St. Paul 52¾; do preferred 74; Wabash 73; do pref'd 84; Fort Wayne 93; Terre Haute 10; do preferred 40; Chicago & Alton 110¼; do preferred 112; Ohio & Mississippi 46¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati 93; Burlington & Quincy 115; Lake Shore 95¾; Panama 41¾; Illinois Central 118; Union Pacific 33¾; Central Pacific 104¾; Union 86¾; Delaware & Lackawana 102; Hartford & Erie 9¼; Bankers' Bills 8¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, February 20, 1873.

APPLES—The demand continues very meagre, and prices are barely maintained; ranging from $1.50@2.50 per barrel, according to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 50 to 60c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$7.50@8 per bbl.

BROOM CORN—There is no change to note in prices, and the demand is mainly for small lots; may be quoted at 4¼@6¾.

BEANS—$2.25@2.75 per bushel, the outside figure for prime navy.

BUTTER—Prime butter is in light supply, and may be quoted firmer though no higher, 26@30—fancy not being offered in the market. Common and medium butter is in good supply and dull; ranging from 15 to 25, and inferior, 8@10.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, 3 lb. cans, $3 to $3¾ per doz; 2 lbs., $2.50; Tomatoes, $2.40 to $2.50. Winter fruits, $3; other brands, $2.75@3.

CARBON OIL—Is still quoted at 16¾ to 16¾ by the car load, and 2 to 3c more for small lots.

CHEESE—Pittsburg factories quote 12@12½, medium to fair, 15@16; common, 13@14; the inquiry is mainly for the first named.

DRIED APPLES—Are quoted at $7.50 per case for 50 case lots, and $8 for small lots.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's, $11 per bbl; common, $10@11.

DRIED FRUIT—The stock is large and increasing—one house reports having $10,000 worth on hand. No improvement in the demand, the market is very dull; and prices I are weak though not quotably lower. Peaches, halves, 7 to 8; pares, 6 to 6; Blackberries, 6 to 7; Pitted Cherries 20 to 22; unpitted, 7 to 8.

EGGS—Continue weak and unsettled, and notwithstanding the arrivals are only fair, holders continue anxious to realize and prices are lower; we now quote at 23@24, and expect to see several lots at 25, and if the weather does not turn in cold, we should not be surprised to see them down to 20 within the next twenty-four hours.

FLOUR—The arrivals, especially of spring wheat, continue large and the market is dull and demand, as is always the case when there is a prospect of a decline, and stocks accumulating; the market is weak and prices, except for prime, some hoages have made a reduction, while others still insist on the old prices; but from the tone of trade that they are getting more anxious to sell. We reduce our quotations 25c per bbl as follows. Double S.S. for spring wheat. The only demand for choice baker's flour, and red winter wheat, $8.75@9.25. Rye Flour, $5.75@6.

GRAIN—There is but little doing in Wheat in this market, owing mainly to a scarcity of stock; the feeling, however, is weaker all over the country, and holders here seem to be anxious. No good red winter may be quoted at $1.77@1.81 for fair to prime and white, of which there is little or none offering. Sales of fall bing's to 12 cents per bushel more according to quality. Oats continue dull with more offering than are wanted, and prices are weak, and some holders are anxious to sell, while others have determined to hold for better or worse. Quotations may be fairly given at 43@44 cents. No improvement in the demand for Shelled Corn, but prices are nominally unchanged, is on track and 50 free in elevator, scarcely what it could upon actual sales. Rye is quiet, and in the absence of sales, we continue to quote at 90. Barley is also very quiet, and no sales reported; canals are full, but prices are nominally unchanged, 85@ 90 for spring, and 95@1 for fall.

GROCERIES—There is by no means all that could be desired, but it is better and improving, and hopes are entertained that it will continue to improve from this time forward. The worst part of the winter is over and that with a continuation of fine weather, such as we have had during the past week or days, the demand for everything in this line will increase, and our merchants are well prepared for it, having large and carefully selected stocks from which to sell. It is scarcely necessary to add, will be put down to the lowest notch. The great mass of the sugars has grown wonderfully within the past ten years, and the indications are that it is not done growing; however, it has been unusually dull since the 1st of the year.

SUGARS—Crushed, 18c; Granulated, 16c; Powdered, 16c; Coffee, 15½c; R. 1's, 15¾c Ex. C, 15¾c; C, 15¾c; Porto Rico, 13@15¾c.

COFFEE—Common Rio, 22c; Fair, 23c; Good, 24c; Prime, 25c; Choice, 26c; Roasted, in lb packages 27c; loose, 26¾c; Java, 29@35c.

RICE—Carolina, 8¾@8¾c Rangoon, 7¾@8

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 75@90c.

HAY—The market for Baled continues exceedingly dull, as the supply is largely in excess of the demand, but there is no change in prices, $23@28 per ton, according to quality and condition; there is no money for sellers at these prices; Timothy is selling at 30 in lots, and occasionally a fancy lot at a good supply and dull; ranging from 15 to 25, and inferior, 8@10.

HOMINY—$4.25 to $4.75 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

MILL FEED—Continues dull. Bran may be quoted at 85@90 pounds, $16@18.00; Middlings, $1.30@1.30.

ONIONS—Are coming in more freely, and prices are weaker, though as yet not quotably lower, ranging from $5@6 per bbl.

POTATOES—Are a little more in a jobbing demand, but the supply is ample, and prices remain unchanged; 80 to 85 cents perbushel.

PROVISIONS—Cured Hams, 12c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 8c; Plain Shoulders, 6¾c; Rib Sides, 8c; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c; Clear Sides, 9c; Breakfast Bacon, 10c; Dried Beef, 18c; Mess Pork, $15.00; Hams Sausage, 10c. Leaf Lard: in tierces, 8½@8¾; in kegs, 9c. Pigs Feet: in half bbls, $4.40; in ¼ bbls $2.20. Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen.

RAGS—Quoted at 3¾@3¾c.

SEEDS—Clover and Timothy Seeds are reported weaker, both east and west, but there is no quotable change here as yet, and we quote at $5.75@6 for the former, and $2@2.25 for the latter. Flax Seed, $1.95@2.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8¼c.

WITCH HOOK—Hickwines may be quoted at 93@ 94c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, THURSDAY, February 20, 1873.

CATTLE.

The arrivals last night it seems were larger than had been expected, and trade to-day was slow most of the buyers having bought about all they wanted for this week yesterday, hence, the market was weak and prices, except for prime to extra, were lower. Receipts, 1,100 head; 17 cars left over. As noted in our last report, the expectations of sellers at the commencement of last week, under the influence of the advices from the east, would rule in their favor, have not been realized, and, as a matter of fact, trade has been unsatisfactory, and the indications are that it will not wind up as well as it did last week. The fact that there has been so large a run of strong four-in-hand loads has not been without its effect in depressing trade, as it prevented buyers generally from buying, and those who are at all cognizant with the business will as they would have done otherwise, and those have no difficulty in perceiving this view of the matter.

Prime shipping steers, in consequence of the offerings being light, remain unchanged; 1,400@ 1,500 averages, fat and smooth, may be fairly quoted at 6¼@6½; 1,300@1,400, same quality, 6@6¼; 1,200@1,300, 5¾@6; 1,100@1,200, 5¾@5¾. Old cows, thin steers and heifers, 3@3¾.

HOGS.

The arrivals, particularly of prime heavy hogs, continue light, and as the supply of this particular kind is scarcely equal to the demand, prices as compared with last week are quite higher. The sales of Philadelphia hogs were made last evening and this forenoon at 5 80 to 5 90 net, and it was said that a few extra assorted "tops" could have been sold at 6cts. Light hogs, however, are not in the prime mover in the are weaker, notwithstanding there was no increase in the receipts, and it is owing to the fact that this style can be run through from Chicago to New York cheaper than from this market; we reduce our quotations on Yorkers to 4¾@5, a decline of 20 to 25 cents within the past twenty-four hours.

SHEEP.

Trade in this class of stock was reported quiet to-day and the market, in a general way, presents but little that is really new or important. The demand is only fair, and while as compared with this time last week, the feeling is a little better, in consequence of the advices from New York being a little more encouraging, there is no quotable improvement in prices. Prime fine wool, 100@110 lbs, 6¼@6¾; 85 to 90 lbs, 5¾@5¾; 70@80, 4¾@5.

Iron Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—Pig Iron is firmly held, but the market is quiet. The furnace companies refuse to name prices, except for small lots. Lehigh brands, Crane and Allentown are quoted at $30 for No. 1, $40 for 2, and $46 at furnace for forge. Scotch iron is scarce and high. Glengarnock has been sold at $55 from the wharf. Bar iron is quiet at 4 3-10c per lb, and nails at $5 per keg.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The Shipping List says: The market for Scotch Pig shows no change from previous reports. Advices from abroad quote full previous prices, while the business here is confined entirely to small jobbing parcels to meet the immediate wants of customers. The present high prices have the tendency to restrict manufacturing operations, and we understand that most consumers are at present working short time. The only sale we hear of is 50 tons of Eglinton, reported at a price above our quotation. While holders are asking full rates, any lot forced on the market would perhaps hardly bring our figure. American Pig is firm at $40 for No. 1, $47@48 for No. 2, and $42@44 for Gray Forge; sales 100 tons No. 1 Thomas at $40; 450 do. No. 1 Allentown, same price; 200 do. No. 2 Poughkeepsie, 400 do. White Mottled, and 1,000 do. brands not named, on terms not made public. A meeting of the manufacturers of American Pig is to take place at the St. Nicholas Hotel to-day, at which it will be proposed to advance the price of No. 1 to $55. American Rails are very quiet at $80 currency at the works in Pennsylvania. New English are dull and selling below cost of importation; $79 gold is about the outside price. Old English have been active, and sales have been made at very full figures, on the spot and to arrive, comprising 900 tons D. H. from store at $59.75, 4 months interest added, and 600 do. to arrive on terms not made public. Scrap is firmly held at about $37@39 from yards; a lot of 120 tons sold from ship at $32.50 currency, and sales are reported of several hundred tons to arrive at a neighboring port at $35, but we could not confirm them. Refined bar is dull but firm at our quotations.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Hussey W & Co	0	Lacy Furnace	18
Zug & Co	2	Pitts Bolt Co	1
Nimick & Co	1	Shoenberger & Co	17
Reese, G & Co	1	McKnight D & Co	1
Isabella furnace	32	Graff B. & Co	5
Total			80

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Nimick & Co	3	Brown & Co	1
Lewis O & P	1	Lewis, B & L	3
Zug & Co	2	Pgh F & I Co	3
Carnegie K & Co			2
Total			15

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

W. Smith & Son	1	Jones & L	2
Lacy Furnace	0		1
Total			4

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J. Reamer	0	Caughey & H	1

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

Loomis & Co	

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, February 20, 1873.

The crude market was reported firmer to-day; $2.20 is said to have been freely bid, and there was a rumored sale of 2,000 bbls at $2.21 which would be equivalent to about 6.12c per gallon delivered here. Many operators fail to perceive any good reason why prices should advance at the present condition of the market, but the tendency seems to be upward, nevertheless, and notwithstanding stocks are all around increasing, and the production gives no evidence of falling off, there are apparently as many buyers as sellers. Refined is also reported firmer in sympathy, no doubt, with the raw material, and prices are a fraction higher; 19¼ bid for cargoes; quoted at 16¾@16¾ on cars here.

Oil barrels quiet and unchanged; country make, $1.85@1.90; city make, 90c. hoops, $1.35; 10 lb hoops, $2. Some coopers are holding at $2.05 for 10 lb. hoops, and even at this figure it is said that the margin is very small.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, F & Co, 302bbs benzine, to Carson & C. Philadelphia.

Central Refi Co, 230 bbls to John P. Logan, Philadelphia.

Vesta O Works, 300 bbls to Waring, K & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co., 450 bbls. to Waring, King & Co. Philadelphia.

Total 1311

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Citizens O acct O. J. Grier	229
Equitable O W. acct. Beam	306
Sunbeam O W. acct. W. Stewart	240
Lily O W. acct. J. Bushnell	458
Sunbeam O W acct. N. W. Stevenson	317
Cochran's Yard acct. McComber & Co.	546
Hutchinson O W. acct. H. McKelvy	230
Peerless O W. acct. Stevenson	1190
America O. acct. & B. S. Duncan.	104
Cosmos O W. acct. H. McKelvy	542
Isabella O W. acct. Beam	474
Hutchinson O W. acct. B. S. Duncan	620
Excelsior O W. acct. Parker T. & Co.	388
Total	5880

Wool Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—The unremunerative prices realized for manufactured goods and the stringency of the money market have checked the demand for all articles; and the trade for the past week is necessarily small. The nominal quotations are as follows: Pennsylvania and Ohio—Saxony Fleece, 65@70; full-blood merino fleece, 62@65; ¾ blood merino fleece, 61@64; ½ blood merino fleece, 59@62; common and ¼ blood, 52@55; common fleeces, 47@50; tub washed, 62@67; unwashed, 42@45. New York and Michigan—Super Saxony fleece, 63@66; full-blood merino fleece, 61@64; ¾ blood merino fleece, 55@57; ½ blood fleeces, 64@67; common and ¼ blood, 50 @55; common fleeces, 45@47. Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa—Super Saxony fleece, 52@; full-blood merino fleece, 57@60; ¾ blood merino fleece, 55@ 57; ½ blood fleeces, 53@55; common and ¼ blood, 49@52; common fleeces, 45@47. Domestic Pulled —City Merino, 49@51; city No. 1, 45@47; lambs, 45 @48; short merino, 43@45.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—There has been a little more movement, but not by any means an active market. A few manufacturers are in the city looking around; they have apparently come to the conclusion that purchases must be made or mills shut down. There has been no further concession made on the part of dealers, the decline being about five cents, which, as a foreign affair is in better request, but the supply is sufficiently large to meet all immediate wants. Advices from the Cape report an entire absence of orders from this city. The sales here comprise 50 bales super Pulled at 60c cash; 20,000 lbs fine, 57½; 10,000 pounds unmerchantable Fleece, 48; 2,000 pounds Ohio do., 61; 8,000 pounds unwashed do., 58; 30,000 pounds Fine Western, 52@57½; medium to fair, 15@16; common, 13@14; the inquiry is mainly for the first named.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—Wool is quoted at $7.50 per case for 50 case lots, and $8 for small lots.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's, $11 per bbl; common, $10@11.

DRIED FRUIT—The stock is large and increasing—one house reports having $10,000 worth on hand. No improvement in the demand, the market is very dull; and prices I are weak though not quotably lower. Peaches, halves, 7 to 8; pares, 6 to 6; Blackberries, 6 to 7; Pitted Cherries 20 to 22; unpitted, 7 to 8.

EGGS—Continue weak and unsettled, and notwithstanding the arrivals are only fair, holders continue anxious to realize and prices are lower; we now quote at 23@24, and expect to see several lots at 25, and if the weather does not turn in cold, we should not be surprised to see them down to 20 within the next twenty-four hours.

FLOUR—The arrivals, especially of spring wheat, continue large and the market is dull and demand, as is always the case when there is a prospect of a decline, and stocks accumulating; the market is weak and prices, except for prime, some hoages have made a reduction, while others still insist on the old prices; but from the tone of trade that they are getting more anxious to sell. We reduce our quotations 25c per bbl as follows. Double S.S. for spring wheat. The only demand for choice baker's flour, and red winter wheat, $8.75@9.25. Rye Flour, $5.75@6.

GRAIN—There is but little doing in Wheat in this market, owing mainly to a scarcity of stock; the feeling, however, is weaker all over the country, and holders here seem to be anxious. No good red winter may be quoted at $1.77@1.81 for fair to prime and white, of which there is little or none offering. Sales of fall bing's to 12 cents per bushel more according to quality. Oats continue dull with more offering than are wanted, and prices are weak, and some holders are anxious to sell, while others have determined to hold for better or worse. Quotations may be fairly given at 43@44 cents. No improvement in the demand for Shelled Corn, but prices are nominally unchanged, is on track and 50 free in elevator, scarcely what it could upon actual sales. Rye is quiet, and in the absence of sales, we continue to quote at 90. Barley is also very quiet, and no sales reported; canals are full, but prices are nominally unchanged, 85@ 90 for spring, and 95@1 for fall.

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SUGARS—Crushed, 18c; Granulated, 16c; Powdered, 16c; Coffee, 15½c; R. 1's, 15¾c Ex. C, 15¾c; C, 15¾c; Porto Rico, 13@15¾c.

COFFEE—Common Rio, 22c; Fair, 23c; Good, 24c; Prime, 25c; Choice, 26c; Roasted, in lb packages 27c; loose, 26¾c; Java, 29@35c.

RICE—Carolina, 8¾@8¾c Rangoon, 7¾@8

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 75@90c.

HAY—The market for Baled continues exceedingly dull, as the supply is largely in excess of the demand, but there is no change in prices, $23@28 per ton, according to quality and condition; there is no money for sellers at these prices; Timothy is selling at 30 in lots, and occasionally a fancy lot at a good supply and dull; ranging from 15 to 25, and inferior, 8@10.

HOMINY—$4.25 to $4.75 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

MILL FEED—Continues dull. Bran may be quoted at 85@90 pounds, $16@18.00; Middlings, $1.30@1.30.

ONIONS—Are coming in more freely, and prices are weaker, though as yet not quotably lower, ranging from $5@6 per bbl.

POTATOES—Are a little more in a jobbing demand, but the supply is ample, and prices remain unchanged; 80 to 85 cents perbushel.

PROVISIONS—Cured Hams, 12c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 8c; Plain Shoulders, 6¾c; Rib Sides, 8c; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c; Clear Sides, 9c; Breakfast Bacon, 10c; Dried Beef, 18c; Mess Pork, $15.00; Hams Sausage, 10c. Leaf Lard: in tierces, 8½@8¾; in kegs, 9c. Pigs Feet: in half bbls, $4.40; in ¼ bbls $2.20. Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen.

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TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8¼c.

WITCH HOOK—Hickwines may be quoted at 93@ 94c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, THURSDAY, February 20, 1873.

CATTLE.

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Prime shipping steers, in consequence of the offerings being light, remain unchanged; 1,400@ 1,500 averages, fat and smooth, may be fairly quoted at 6¼@6½; 1,300@1,400, same quality, 6@6¼; 1,200@1,300, 5¾@6; 1,100@1,200, 5¾@5¾. Old cows, thin steers and heifers, 3@3¾.

HOGS.

The arrivals, particularly of prime heavy hogs, continue light, and as the supply of this particular kind is scarcely equal to the demand, prices as compared with last week are quite higher. The sales of Philadelphia hogs were made last evening and this forenoon at 5 80 to 5 90 net, and it was said that a few extra assorted "tops" could have been sold at 6cts. Light hogs, however, are not in the prime mover in the are weaker, notwithstanding there was no increase in the receipts, and it is owing to the fact that this style can be run through from Chicago to New York cheaper than from this market; we reduce our quotations on Yorkers to 4¾@5, a decline of 20 to 25 cents within the past twenty-four hours.

SHEEP.

Trade in this class of stock was reported quiet to-day and the market, in a general way, presents but little that is really new or important. The demand is only fair, and while as compared with this time last week, the feeling is a little better, in consequence of the advices from New York being a little more encouraging, there is no quotable improvement in prices. Prime fine wool, 100@110 lbs, 6¼@6¾; 85 to 90 lbs, 5¾@5¾; 70@80, 4¾@5.

Iron Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—Pig Iron is firmly held, but the market is quiet. The furnace companies refuse to name prices, except for small lots. Lehigh brands, Crane and Allentown are quoted at $30 for No. 1, $40 for 2, and $46 at furnace for forge. Scotch iron is scarce and high. Glengarnock has been sold at $55 from the wharf. Bar iron is quiet at 4 3-10c per lb, and nails at $5 per keg.

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Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Hussey W & Co	0	Lacy Furnace	18
Zug & Co	2	Pitts Bolt Co	1
Nimick & Co	1	Shoenberger & Co	17
Reese, G & Co	1	McKnight D & Co	1
Isabella furnace	32	Graff B. & Co	5
Total			80

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Nimick & Co	3	Brown & Co	1
Lewis O & P	1	Lewis, B & L	3
Zug & Co	2	Pgh F & I Co	3
Carnegie K & Co			2
Total			15

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

W. Smith & Son	1	Jones & L	2
Lacy Furnace	0		1
Total			4

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J. Reamer	0	Caughey & H	1

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

Loomis & Co	

58c. Oats 45@50c. Bulk meats: shoulders 5½c; clear rib sides 7¾c; clear sides 7¾c. Hams: sugar cured 13¾c. Lard: kettle dried 8¾@ 8¾c. Country bacon 7¾@8c. Hogs $4@5.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 20.—Cotton dull and prices drooping; good ordinary 16½c; receipts 1,645 bales; shipments 1,885; stock 31,600. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn meal active. Oats in good demand at 50c. Corn dull at 60@62c. Bulk meats steady with a moderate demand at 5¾@7¾@7¾c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, February 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and prices declined; extra white $2.00; No 1 $1.89@1.90. Corn steady with a moderate demand; 41½@42c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Hogs $5.25@5.50. Clover seed $5.05@5.25.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 20.—Flour quiet; superfine $4.75@5.50; extra $6.00@7.00. Wheat dull; $1.94@1.95. Rye 87@90c. Corn quiet; yellow 58@59c. Oats weak; white 48½@50c; mixed 46c. Petroleum: crude 14¾@15c; refined 19¾@19¾c. Whisky dull at 91c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 20.—Flour weak and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal; No 1 red $1.69@1.70. Corn quiet at 45@46c. Oats steady at 40c. Refined petroleum quiet; car lots 16¾c; trade lots 18¾c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 20.—Flour, wheat and corn dull and unchanged. Oats firm; mixed western 46@48c; white 50c. Rye quiet; 85@90c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky 92c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, February 20.—Wheat firm; white State $1.95. Corn dull at 60c. Barley dull; Bay Quinte $1.10.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car lumber

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

Report on the Louisiana Muddle—Regulating Railway Rates—The Army Appropriation Bill—Attempt to Impeach Vice President Colfax—A Resolution by Fernando Wood Voted Down.

WASHINGTON, February 20, 1873.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. WEST: Directing the establishment of telegraphic connection between the Capitol and all Government buildings in Washington City, to be operated exclusively for public business, and appropriating $10,000 for that purpose.

By Mr. STOCKTON: Appropriating $50,000 to aid in the erection of buildings for St. John's Hospital in Washington City.

By Mr. WILSON: To remit the duties upon goods destroyed by the Boston fire, being a copy of the bill introduced in the House by Mr. Butler.

By Mr. PERRY (Mich.): Imposing a tax of ten per cent. on the unauthorized circulation of certificates in similitude of circulating notes. Referred.

Report on the Louisiana Muddle.

Mr. CARPENTER, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, made a report on the credentials of McMillan and Ray, each claiming to be legally elected Senator from Louisiana, accompanied by a bill providing for a new election and for the purpose of establishing in Louisiana a republican form of government.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that while he concurred in most of the views of the majority, he did not concur in their recommendation, or favor the passage of the bill reported by them. He presented his views in writing, that they might be printed with the report.

Mr. Trumbull recognizes the legality of the McEnery Government.

Mr. MORTON said: While I dissent from the report of the majority recommending that the recent election in Louisiana be set aside, and a new one ordered under the authority of the Government of the United States, I dissent also from the views of the other members of the committee, who would recognize what is called the McEnery Government, and I submit my views to be printed with the report.

Mr. HILL submitted his views, dissenting from the report of the majority, and recommending that the members of the Louisiana Legislature declared elected by both returning boards be called together at the State House as the Legislature of the State, and that they then proceed to count the election returns and declare who are legally elected State officers.

Mr. ANTHONY said that while he agreed with the majority of the committee in their recital of facts, and also in their conclusion that there is no legal State Government in Louisiana, he was yet so reluctant to resort to the extreme measure of interposing the authority of Congress that he should reserve his judgment as to whether it was better or not by way of meeting the case could not be found.

Mr. WRIGHT inquired whether there were not some other members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections who wished to make a report on the Louisiana case. [Laughter.]

The several reports were ordered printed, and the matter goes over under the rules.

Regulating Railway Rates.

Mr. VICKERS, from the Committee on Commerce, made a report asking to be discharged from further consideration of the resolution instructing the committee to inquire into the authority of Congress to regulate the rates of fare and transportation upon railroads running continuously through two or more States. He also submitted a minority report upon the same subject.

Fisheries.

Mr. CAMERON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to carry into effect the clause of the Treaty of Washington relating to fisheries.

International Statistical Congress.

Mr. CAMERON, from the same committee, reported a bill authorizing the President to invite the International Statistical Congress to hold its next meeting in the United States. Passed.

The Army Appropriation Bill.

Mr. WEST, from the Appropriation Committee, reported the Army Appropriation bill, with amendments, of which the following are the most important: Reducing the House appropriation of $1,590,000 for purchase and manufacture of clothing to $800,000, and providing that no part of this sum shall be expended for any army uniforms of a different pattern from that prescribed by the army regulation during the war of the rebellion until the supply on hand be exhausted. The House provision for selling old stock is stricken out. An item of $200,000 is inserted for the establishment of two new military posts on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and the House appropriations for army transportation are all reduced about $1,800,000, in anticipation of the Pacific Railroad being so nearly completed as to cash if Congress enact the pending proposition to that effect.

The Two Per Cent. Bill.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Ohio, Indiana and Illinois two per cent. bill.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Old War Claims.

The bill to reopen the war claims cot 1812 was rejected.

Attempt to Impeach the Vice President.

Mr. WOOD, rising to a question of privilege, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the testimony reported to the House by the select committee appointed under the resolution of the 24 of December, 1872, for an investigation of the charges of bribery in influencing members of the House of Representatives be referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report articles of impeachment against Schuyler Colfax, Vice President of the United States, if in its judgment there is evidence implicating that officer and warranting impeachment.

The question was taken and decided in the negative—yeas 105, nays 109. So the House refused to consider the resolution. The Democrats all voted for the resolution and the Republicans against it, except Messrs. Beatty, Butler (Mass.), Farnsworth, Porter (Virginia), Stevenson and Smith (Vt.)

There was a great deal of excitement as the vote progressed, and groups of members gathered around Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, whose vote against consideration was considered sufficient to disappoint the members on the Democratic side. His explanation was that Colfax had testified yesterday, and that he had not heard or read that testimony, and could not vote for the resolution.

Mr. TYNER then offered a resolution, which was adopted, referring the testimony taken before the Poland Committee to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to inquire whether anything in such testimony warrants articles of impeachment of any officer of the United States not a member of the House, or makes it proper that further investigation should be ordered in his case.

Subsidy Bribery.

Mr. RANDALL then offered a resolution, which was adopted, referring to the statement of Legrand Lockwood, of New York, before the Committee on Ways and Means, that a large amount of money had been used last session to secure an additional subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and directing the Committee on Ways and Means to investigate the matter and send for persons and papers.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. TYNER in the Chair, on the

Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

In the progress of the bill Mr. FARNSWORTH made his usual onslaught on Mr. Mullett, the Architect of the Treasury Department, and concluded by the patent "Vault and Roofing Patent," which he said was owned by the Vice President of the Washington Board of Works. In response to a remark by Mr. Platt, he said something which looked towards connecting Platt with the Washington ring, to which

Mr. PLATT replied that if the gentleman from Illinois charged that he (Platt) was in any way connected with any ring or contract, he (Platt) was both outlawed what was not true, and lied when he made such statement.

Mr. Platt was called to order for his unparliamentary remark, and

Mr. FARNSWORTH expressed surprise at Mr. Platt's fluttering. He had aimed at larger game. [Laughter.]

The *entente cordiale* was completed by the two adversaries being appointed tellers and shaking hands warmly. After proceeding on the bill as far as page 14, the Committee rose.

Credit Mobilier Report.

Mr. WILSON, Chairman of the Select Committee on Union Pacific Railway and Credit Mobilier, made a report, which was ordered printed.

Obituary.

The death of Thomas J. Speer, of Georgia, who died during the recess of Congress, was announced. Appropriate eulogies were delivered, and the House adjourned.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Prince Napoleon and wife have arrived in Milan.

—Troubles have broken out afresh in Pope county, Arkansas.

—The encroachments of the Persians on Beloochistan have been checked.

—The President has signed the bill providing for the sale of certain Indian lands in Kansas.

—President Grant left Washington at noon yesterday for Baltimore, to attend the Union Orphan Asylum Fair in that city.

—Judge Smith refused a motion for a new trial in the case of Osborne, convicted last week of the murder of Mrs. Mathews at Gates City, Ill., and sentenced the prisoner to be hanged on Friday, the 14th of March next.

—After the adjournment of the Florida Legislature on Wednesday, Gov. Hart immediately called an extraordinary session. The object is to pass the bill issuing a million dollars of bonds, which failed in the regular session.

—At a meeting of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, a resolution was adopted requesting the Centennial Commission to appoint a committee to collect the most important from orns of the several States and Territories and exhibit the result.

—Prominent colored persons in Washington are making extensive arrangements for an inauguration ball on the 6th of March. They say they are satisfied with the admission of the right to attend the white people's ball on the 4th of March, but in view of all the circumstances, think it better to have one of their own.

—A special from Frankfort, Ky., reports that a band of forty disguised men, on foot, called on John E. Newman, a mile from Frankfort, and demanded his horses for the alleged purpose of making a raid. Newman refused, after which, failing in an attempt to force an entrance into his stable, they left. Newman reports them coming, well armed, from the direction of Frankfort.

—Henry D. Goldsmith, who is selling jewelry for J. Brunner, of Maiden Lane, New York, reports that while he was at supper last Wednesday evening at his hotel in Providence, R. I., day evening at his hotel in Providence, R. I., day evening at his hotel in Providence, R. I., day